FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 185

22 September 1980

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Government Recognized by Austria, Hungary C 1
Soviet Charge d'Affaires Confirms Establishment of Relations C 1
Travel Association Concerned Over U.S. Tourism Restrictions C 1
Labor Federation Building Demolished; Leader Undergoes Surgery C 1
Former Minister Salazar Seeks Asylum in Argentina C 2
Salazar Leaves Argentina, Flies to Peru C 2
Bolivian Refugees Deny Arrival of Siles Zuazo in Lima C 2
Paz Zamora: Elected Government To Be Restored by 'Countercoup' C 2
[Paris LE MONDE 12 Sep]

BRAZIL

Police Reportedly Seize Ammunition Destined for Somoza D 1
Investigation of Somoza Murder Criticized D 1
Attorney General Asks for Indictment Against Deputy D 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Interrupts TV Show, Launches 'Subversive' Harangue F 1
AFP Reports Army Thwarts Planned M-19 Summit F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage, Reaction to Murder of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
Police Continue Search H 1
Assistance of Argentine Police H 1
Background of Woman Terrorist [HOY 21 Sep] H 2
Report on Yrurzun Shootout [HOY 19 Sep] H 2
Background of Terrorist Yrurzun H 3
Police: No Terrorists Arrested [HOY 19 Sep] H 3
Borders Remain Closed [ABC COLOR 20 Sep] H 3
Strict Control of Highways H 4
International Airline Flights Resume H 4
Argentine, Brazilian Papers Seized
[Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Sep] H 4
Radio Itapiru Broadcasts Suspended [HOY 20 Sep] H 4
Stroessner Presents Condolences [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 5
Senate Motion on Assassination [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 5
Political Parties Condemn Assassination [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 5
Stroessner Congratulates Nicaraguan Junta on National Day
[LA TRIBUNA 16 Sep] H 5
Briefs: Import-Export Figures H 5

PERU

Prime Minister Ulloa Comments on Somoza Assassination J 1
Students Occupy UN Information Office 18 Sep J 1
Copper Workers Call 48-Hour Strike 19 Sep J 1

MEXICO

Honduran Economic Secretary Arrives for Trade Talks M 1
President Says Country To Be Self-Sufficient in Food M 1
Political Parties Blame CIA for Somoza Death M 1

PANAMA

Government Will Not Recognize Bolivian Regime [CRITICA 20 Sep] N 1
President Lists Conditions for Building New Canal N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President, U.S. Envoy Meet To Discuss Regional Concerns P 1
Government Declares National Emergency Due to Cacao Disease P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Occupation of OAS Offices P 1
Hostages' Status Clarified [EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]
Most FDR Demands Rejected P 2
OAS Envoy Appointed P 2
Further Details [EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Sep] P 2
Junta Members Comment on Current Topics P 3
Morales Ehrlich Interviewed P 3
Majano, Gutierrez Quoted P 4
Armed Forces To 'Use All Resources' To Fight Terrorism P 5
FDR Claims Responsibility for Church Occupations P 6
DRU Communique Analyzes Internal Army Crisis P 6
[API NEWS Vol II, No 163]
New Anticommunist Death Squad Established P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Sep]

GUATEMALA

New Guerrilla Front Begins Operating in Huehuetenango P 7
Coca Cola Security Chief Shot to Death P 8

HONDURAS

Foreign Secretary To Go to UN; Continue Border Talks in Lima P 8
Foreign Secretary Denies Reports on Demarcation Remarks [TIEMPO 4 Sep] P 9
President Appoints Cabinet Under Secretaries P 9

NICARAGUA

Government Recalls Diplomats To Forestall Attacks P 10
Borge To Respond to Charges on Somoza Killing P 10
Junta Member Cruz Comments on $75 Million U.S. Loan[LA PRENSA 14 Sep] P 11
Officials Discuss Labor-Management, Somoza Moneys P 12
Briefs: Unemployment Rate Drop P 14

CUBA

Brezhnev, Castro Congratulate Soviet, Cuban Cosmonauts Q 1
Havana Radio Contrasts Space Mission, U.S. Statements Q 1
Havana Radio Notes Fate of Hijackers Returned to U.S. Q 2
Decision of Venezuelan Military Prosecutor Attacked Q 2
Briefs: Peace Parliament Delegation: International Q 2
Tourism Seminar

GARCIA MEZA GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY AUSTRIA, HUNGARY

PY200222 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported today that Austria and Hungary have recognized Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government. Last week the Soviet Union and the GDR took the same action. So far 23 countries have normalized their relations with the Bolivian regime.

SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES CONFIRMS ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS

PY201745 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1710 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Sep (LATIN)--Anatoly Koslov, USSR charge d'affaires in La Paz, reiterated today that his country maintains its diplomatic relations with Bolivia unchanged after the military took over the government on 17 July. The Soviet official made these remarks during a meeting held with Marcelo Ostria, Bolivian under secretary of foreign relations, said the Foreign Ministry. Koslov said to the Bolivian official: We do not need to act specially regarding the takeover by the current Bolivian Government. He added: "We maintain relations with states and with the governments of these states. This is appropriate in international practice."

The Foreign Ministry communique added that the two officials "emphasized the possibilities of further strengthening the friendship between Bolivia and the USSR. During a recent speech, Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza stated his military government's desire to strengthen relations with countries of the socialist bloc.

TRAVEL ASSOCIATION CONCERNED OVER U.S. TOURISM RESTRICTIONS

PY201211 Paris AFP in Epanish 0158 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Travel and Tourism Association indicated here today that U.S. restrictions on tourism toward Bolivia constitute economic aggression against the latter country. The organization explained that the restrictions on tours to Bolivia are implemented by the American Express, which unfortunately pays heed to the distorted reports carried by the international press on the domestic political situation. Official sources also stated that the State Department describes Bolivia as a country which can offer no guarantees and forces tourists to sign a document by which they accept the risks which their presence in Bolivia may entail. It was explained that this situation has driven the most important Bolivian hotels to the verge of bankruptcy.

LABOR FEDERATION BUILDING DEMOLISHED; LEADER UNDERGOES SURGERY

PY191858 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1636 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Sep (LATIN)--As the military government started to demolish the building of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), the detained former union leader Juan Lechin was undergoing an operation. Lechin, a former presidential candidate and the top leader of the dissolved COB, underwent a prostate operation in a military hospital. Government sources indicated that Lechin is no longer in intensive care, but did not state when he was operated on.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez and other government and municipal officials yesterday afternoon attended a ceremony which marked the start of the demolition of the building of the formerly powerful COB. Arce Gomez told the press that the military government that emerged on 17 July had decided to demolish the COB building because the three-story building of old-fashioned architectural design "embodied the deceit that was endured by the Bolivian worker. The demolition of this building opens new perspectives and alternatives to the Bolivian workers."

On the lot now occupied by the COB building, located in the downtown area, the Labor Ministry and the La Paz municipality will build a social center for the workers and a parking lot, whose profits will be ultimately turned over to the workers.

Arce Gomez said: "The workers believe in the government of national reconstruction. This building embodied the chaos and anarchy stemming from mixing labor problems with political issues."

The morning newspaper HOY today published a picture of a healthy-looking Lechin in his bed at the hospital.

FORMER MINISTER SALAZAR SEEKS ASYLUM IN ARGENTINA

PY181747 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1731 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Sep (TELAM)--Authorities of the local El Alto Airport reported that Fernando Salazar, former minister of the previous government, left for Buenos Aires today at 1625 GMT on a regular Aerolineas Argentinas flight. He has gone to Argentina where he has been granted asylum.

Salazar Leaves Argentina, Flies to Peru

PY191804 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1908 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (NA)--Fernando Salazar Paredes, former Bolivian integration minister under the government of Lidia Gueiler, left for Lima in a Braniff aircraft that took off from Ezeiza airport shortly after 1830.

BOLIVIAN REFUGEES DENY ARRIVAL OF SILES ZUAZO IN LIMA

PY180339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (AFP)--Bolivian refugees have denied rumors published abroad about the arrival in the Peruvian capital of Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Bolivian Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), who is heading a clandestine government in the city of La Paz.

They explained that Siles Zuazo is resisting the persecution unleashed against him and the attempts to find him, and that he has been spreading slogans on the policy which must be adopted by the opposition to the regime headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who failed to recognize the result of the 17 July elections which chose the UDP as the party which should govern Bolivia.

PAZ ZAMORA: ELECTED GOVERNMENT TO BE RESTORED BY 'COUNTERCOUP'

LD191525 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 80 p 6

[Bertrand de la Grance interview with Jaime Paz Zamora, chief of foreign relations in Bolivian clandestine "government of national unity": "Mr Paz Believes That the Process of Isolating the Military Is Well Under Way"]

[Text] Montreal--Mr Jaime Paz has met representatives of the Canadian Government, who assured him that Ottawa would not recognize General Garcia Meza's military regime and would align itself with the attitude adopted by Andean Pact countries. Mr Paz Zamora has been given very extensive police protection because he has been threatened with assassination. An attempt on the life of the leader of the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) was made at La Paz airport on 2 June, and he still bears marks of serious burns on his hands and face. He told us about the initial results of his contacts with the leaders of several Latin American countries.

"I was very cordially received by the presidents, prime ministers and parliaments of all Andean Pact member states (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela," he stated. "Last week I was appointed vice president of the Andean Parliament (whose headquarters are in Bogota), despite protests from the La Paz military regime. This is a diplomatic success of extreme importance, even though the Andean countries are unable to recognize us officially as the only legitimate Bolivian Government. What is important for us is the implicit recognition of our legitimacy.

"The attitude of Canada, which has not recognized the military junta, is satisfactory to us. European countries are apparently adopting a similar attitude. West Germany and Spain have already given us considerable support by forcefully condemning the putsch and signing on 29 July an Andean pact document calling on the military to relinquish power in favor of democratically elected civilians."

Mr Paz Zamora emphasized the importance of the role played by Ecuador and, especially, President Jaime Roldos in an attempt to isolate the Bolivian military regime diplomatically and help to restore power to civilians.

"Last month," he stated, "Mr Roldos and Mr Siles Zuazo [head of the clandestine national unity government] were appointed chairmen of the Latin American Association for Human Rights recently created in Quito (Ecuador), which will soon be granted the status of a nongovernmental organization at the United Nations. The permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPAL)--an even more important organization to which 23 Social Democratic parties of the continent belong--also met in Quito and recognized our national unity government as the only legitimate government."

Now, Mr Paz added, "among COPPAL members there are several parties in power in Latin America, including the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). It is significant that the PRI has so openly supported the elected government, even though Mexican President Lopez Portillo had to recognize the military regime in order to secure the authorization to bring out of the country the 92 people who sought refuge in his La Paz embassy." Mr Paz is to meet the Mexican president in mid-September.

"I am going back to Ecuador to participate in a meeting at which Andean Pact countries, Spain, Mexico and Nicaragua will be represented. It will be a decisive stage in the process of isolating the Bolivian military since I could well represent Bolivia, General Garcia Meza having, obviously, not been invited. This means that we have become the only legitimate representatives of La Paz as far as foreign countries, except Latin American dictatorships which support the military regime, are concerned.

As for the situation inside the country, Mr Paz Zamora, who has regular contacts with Siles Zuazo, believes that the clandestine government enjoys the support of the majority of the population. "Because of ruthless repression, the dissolution of trade unions and the closing down of university, Bolivians cannot openly show their hostility to the military junta. Nonetheless, the miners have caused production to fall 40 percent as a token of protest.

"We would like to use peaceful means as far as possible to achieve power, but a military countercoup will be necessary to make General Garcia Meza leave. A solution will come from the armed forces or, to be more precise, from democratic officers who have now fallen victim to repression and been deprived of their commands. At any rate, the military junta has recently shown its concern about this by accusing the United States of being in favor of a countercoup."

POLICE REPORTEDLY SEIZE AMMUNITION DESTINED FOR SOMOZA

PY200220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Campo Grande, Brasil, 19 Sep (AFP)--The local news agency ANDA revealed here today that 15 days ago agents of the Brazilian federal police seized a truck carrying ammunition allegedly intended for former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. Citing sources of the Federal Police Department, which is under the jurisdiction of the Justice Ministry of Mato Grosso do Sul State bordering Paraguay, ANDA indicated that Somoza was apparently assembling a veritable army in Paraguay to invade Nicaragua and regain power. Accordint to ANDA, the police sources stated that three other trucks loaded with arms and ammunition for Somoza had managed to cross the border.

Investigation of Somoza Murder Criticized

PY192110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 19 Sep (AFP)--Rev Jaime Wright of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the Southern Cone countries stated here today that the efficiency of the Brazilian police in investigating a terrorist act which did not take place in Brazil is rather stange and unusual. Reverend Wright made this statement in commenting on the decision of the superintendency of the Federal Police Department in Sao Paulo, an institution linked to the Justice Ministry, to investigate the activities of Argentine and Uruguayan refugees as a result of the assassination of Anastasio Somoza and the possibility that the perpetrators might escape to Brazilian territory.

Reverend Wright indicated that he found this attitude rather strange and unusual because the security organizations do now show such efficiency when they are called upon to investigate the terrorist attacks that take place inside the country, such as the various attacks reported during the past few months which so far have not been cleared up.

The Federal Police Superintendency in Sao Paulo has confirmed that investigations are being carried out in the Southern Cone states among Latin American political refugees, especially Argentines and Uruguayans, in an attempt to find out if the Argentine Montoneros and the Uruguayan Tupamaros had any connection with the murder of the former Nicaraguan dictator last Wednesday in Asuncion where he had been living since he was overthrown in Nicaragua. Some Brazilian leftist organizations such as those with Trotskyist tendencies--the Socialist Convergence and the International Socialist Organization, for example--are also being investigated.

Police Commissioner Romeu Tuma, of the Sao Paulo Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS), the political police, has indicated that his agents are maintaining strict control of travelers arriving here from Argentina and Uruguay and the Brazilian cities of Foz de Iguazu and Campo Grande, because it is believed Somoza's killers have fled to Brazil.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKS FOR INDICTMENT AGAINST DEPUTY

PY201428 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The country's attorney general has officially asked the Federal Supreme Court to indict Deputy Genival Tourinho under Article 14 of the National Security Law.

The deputy could be punished with a prison term of between 6 months and 2 years.

M-19 INTERRUPTS TV SHOW, LAUNCHES 'SUBVERSIVE' HARANGUE

PA191929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (AFP)--The extremist 19 April guerrilla movement (M-19) last night interrupted a Colombian television broadcast to launch subversive slogans for approximately 5 minutes.

The sound interruption on Channel 2, the second similar action in less than 1 week, occurred during the broadcast of a U.S. adventure program.

A female voice said at the beginning that the time had arrived to struggle and was followed by the voice of a man who rejected the amnesty offered by the government to those who are fighting, noting that "the M-19 does not surrender, remain silent, or seek asylum".

The brief harangue was read to the tune of a well-known Colombian folk song.

On confirming the incident, the military authorities limited themselves to saying that they have begun an investigation.

Last Saturday a similar action was staged by the M-19 guerrilla group on the same television channel.

AFP REPORTS ARMY THWARTS PLANNED M-19 SUMMIT

PA220257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 21 Sep (AFP)--The Colombian Army foiled the holding of an eighth summit meeting of the M-19 extremist movement, whose leaders are presently being sought in an area some 100 km southeast of here, it was learned here tonight.

The Colombian news agency, quoting officials sources, said the conference was to be held at a resort near Tocaima, whose owner, U.S. citizen John Charles Gehring, is being held for precautionary reasons.

The report owner told military authorities that he had rented the place for 3 days for $1,000 and that in fact 24 members of the guerrilla organization, posing as students on a vacation trip, appeared Thursday and organized a party that night.

Six others, for whom rooms had been reserved, which apparently included the top M-19 leaders, Jaime Bateman and Carlos Toledo, were scheduled to arrive Friday, but in view of the security measures by the army, they decided against it.

The members of the organization then fled in pairs, many of them diving into the Bogota River, leaving documents, office equipment, hoods and insignias of the M-19 and a large amount of propaganda material.

Apparently the objective of the conference was to analyze the present status of the movement and the amnesty project submitted by the Colombian Government to the national Congress.

Two rebels, a woman and a young man, the latter having been wounded during a shootout, were captured. Unofficial reports claim the woman is the wife of one of the M-19 chiefs, but her identity has not yet been revealed.

It was also denied that the M-19 had planned, for propaganda purposes, to invade a gathering of children which the wife of the president of the republic, Nidia de Turbay, visited uneventfully Friday afternoon.

Five municipalities in the area are presently under military control in the search for members of the terrorist organization by three brigades, air force planes and bloodhounds from the nearby base at Tolemaida.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, REACTION TO MURDER OF NICARAGUA'S SOMOZA

Police Continue Search

PY220121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0021 GMT 22 Sep 80

[By Ricardo Gitter]

[Test] Asuncion, 21 Sep (LATIN)--Hundreds of police armed with submachines and rifles took part in a dragnet operation in a popular area of this capital tonight in search of the guerrilla group that assassinated the ex-president of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somoza Debayle. The huge police operation took place some hours after police distributed photographs of three other persons, one a woman, and confirmed that they have sound information on the Argentine guerrilla identified as Silvia Mercedes Hodgers.

The search for the presumed members of the terrorist group was concentrated in the popular area of Fernando de la Mora in southeast Asunction, a few kilometers from the Argentine border. Eyewitnesses said the security forces sealed off several blocks and entered all houses in search of the alleged terrorists.

They added that the operation took place very near the house of Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, who died after being gravely wounded in a confrontation with police last Thursday 36 hours after the attack. Yrurzun is said to have been the head of the commando which assassinated Somoza and two other persons last Wednesday.

Assistance of Argentine Police

PY192036 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1929 GMT 19 Sep 80

[By Ricardo Ritter]

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 19 Sep (LATIN)--Members of the Argentine intelligence service have been cooperating with the Paraguayan security forces in attempting to solve the assassination of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, reliable sources reported here today. Furthermore, reliable eyewitnesses to the terrorist attack on Somoza have said that a man and a woman who are members of the Argentine State Intelligence Secretariat (SIDE) defused a grenade at the house from which Somoza was attacked with machineguns and bazookas. The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that cooperation between the two security forces intensified from the moment the Paraguayan police discovered that two members of the commando group that killed Somoza were Argentines and members of the decimated People's Revolutionary Army.

Background of Woman Terrorist

PY220303 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpts] The search for the terrorists who assassinated the former Nicaraguan president, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, last Wednesday continues intensely within the framework of the established plan of action. Authorized sources informed HOY last night that despite there being nothing definite, there "are sound clues" which it is believed could produce decisive news in the next few hours.

Members of the various police branches and the armed forces are jointly taking part in the vast operation, virtually unprecedented in Paraguay, which covers the entire country. According to information received, strict control is being maintained throughout the country, especially in the border areas.

The investigations department released more information last night on terrorist Silvia Mercedes Hodgers (alias Luisa, Diana or Hilda). The information says it has been proved that she traveled with Alfredo Hugo Yrurzun from Nicaragua to Panama and then to Rio de Janeiro under the name of Ana Morales. From Rio de Janeiro she traveled as Ana Aguilar to Curitiba and then to Foz de Iguazu under the name of Ana Morales Aguilar. According to the investigations department she registered at the Premier Hotel, Room No 605, on 28 August. The same day she signed the contract to rent the house at 2241 Generalisimo Franco Street from which the attack on Anastasio Somoza Debayle would take place.

The information adds that she registered at the hotel as 28-year-old Argentine citizen Alejandra Renata Colombo, office clerk, living on the third floor of 438 Corrientes Street, federal capital [Buenos Aires]. She said she belonged to the associated Argentine artists group, which no longer exists, and that she carried a letter from Juan Jose Macedo of that group authorizing her to engage in artistic activities. She is well built, 1.72 meters tall and has blue eyes. She left the hotel on 30 August. The population is asked to cooperate to try to find her.

Report on Yrurzun Shootout

PY191446 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Sep 80 pp 6, 7

[Excerpts] About 2100 last night, a group of well-armed policemen arrived at the house at 18 de Julio and Ingavi. Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, alias "Capitan Santiago," who was intensively sought for the murder of former President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, was inside the house.

The policemen arrived on the trail of a Brasilia vehicle that had been rented by Yrurzun. The policemen left their vehicle and began to pound simultaneously on the four doors of the house. Yrurzun, realizing he was caught, tried to escape and exchanged gunfire for several minutes with the police.

He then left the house through the back and was able to climb with great agility a 4-meter wall. At this time, several policemen fired machineguns and one of them hit Yrurzun in the hip. After falling, he tried to escape by running across a patio although he was mortally wounded. He was soon surrounded and when he tried to defend himself was riddled with bullets by police units. His body was first taken to the investigations police department and then to the police hospital.

Unconfirmed sources, particularly Argentine officials, indicated last night that Yrurzun has been an active member of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and is accused of having participated in the murder of Argentine Captain Humberto Antonio Viola and his daughter in 1970. There are also reports that Yrurzun probably lived in Central America, according to publications found inside the house.

Regarding the woman who had been living in the house until a few days ago, it was emphasized that her description does not fit that of Silvia Hodgers, the other extremist mentioned by the investigations department bulletin as a participant in the murder of Gen Anastasio Somoza and his two companions.

Background of Terrorist Yrurzun

PY191810 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1614 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Santa Fe, 19 Sep (TELAM)--Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, one of the alleged killers of Gen Anastasio Somoza, who died last night in an armed clash with Paraguayan police forces is reportedly the brother of two terrorist criminals who operated in Santa Fe [Argentina] and who were sentenced by a federal court.

A report released by reliable Santa Fe provincial security sources indicates that the Yrurzuns come from Santiago del Estero, as did the alleged killer of Somoza, which adds to the possibility of their being relatives.

Rene Heraldo Yrurzun was detained in 1976 and was sentenced to a 15-year jail term on grounds of having participated in several terrorist attacks perpetrated in Santa Fe Province by the self-sytled People's Revolutionary Army [ERP].

Margarita Noemi Yrurzun de Poto, a sister of Rene Heraldo, was detained and sentenced to a 4-year jail term in view of her involvement in an ERP cell with her husband, Marcelino Poto, who was sentenced to an 8-year jail term.

It is proper to state that the Yrurzun brother and sister detained in Santa Fe have a brother who is wanted by the Argentine courts and who might be the terrorist who was killed last night in Paraguay. His picture and that of Silvia Mercedes Hodgers were widely disseminated by Paraguayan television, which asked for the people's help to capture them.

Police: No Terrorists Arrested

PY191222 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Police forces killed last night Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, alias "Capitan Santiago," who was charged with being one of the terrorists who last Wednesday murdered former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Early this morning, police spokesmen told HOY that no alleged members of the group who murdered the former Nicaraguan president are under arrest.

Borders Remain Closed

PY201533 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 12

[Excerpt] Police dragnet operations continue in different neighborhoods of this capital and across the nation to determine the whereabouts of the subversive group who murdered Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Also, the borders of the country remained closed yesterday.

According to reports, well-armed police patrols are carrying out operations in different residential areas of our capital to determine the whereabouts of the members of the subversive group. Several motels and lodging houses were raided by police forces yesterday. Strict traffic control continued throughout the roads of the country yesterday.

Strict Control of Highways

PY191701 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At the same time, we want to mention something we have witnessed and this is that strict control has been established on the highways leading from Asuncion. Members of the police force and army, working at different points of the country, have checked all the vehicles passing by in a very polite manner.

The police posted at the branch off to San Bernardino town are carrying out an efficient job. The army and government authorities of Caacupe town are also working at the top of Caacupe hill. Even the highway patrol is cooperating in other parts of the country in this dragnet operation, as we could call it.

International Airline Flights Resume

PY201422 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1405 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Report by (Mario Ruben Alvarez)]

[Text] We were at the international airport a few minutes ago and we were told that all regular commercial flights have been completely normalized, but that internal flights, within the country, are prohibited, particularly private flights. This information was given to us by the operations department of the airport.

Argentine, Brazilian Papers Seized

PY212318 Rio de Janeiro JOURNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Asuncion--Brazilian and Argentine newspapers which arrive daily in this capital via air mail have been seized for the past 2 days, apprently due to the reports of the attack on General Somoza, while restrictions were placed on foreign journalists who wanted to send their reports from public offices via telex.

Outgoing flights were also affected by security masures adopted after the attack, but the planes carrying newspapers from Brazil and Argentina arrived normally in the morning. The habit of seizing foreign newspapers has been normal for many years in Asuncion, whenever these papers carry anything that displeases the Paraguayan Government.

Journalists who wish to use the telex to send their messages must first send the text of their copy to a control center of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTELCO) to receive authorization to send their messages abroad. This had also been a practice for many years here, although it had been suspended for some months, but was reestablished after the attack in which General Somoza was assassinated.

Radio Itapiru Broadcasts Suspended

PY201955 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Radio Itapiru of Puerto Presidente Stroessner stopped broadcasting on its AM frequency yesterday noon on instructions received from the National Telecommunications Administration.

Personnel of this radio station confirmed the suspension to HOY. They added that the suspension does not have a deadline.

It was learned that the suspension is a sanction against this border radio station for having broadcast last Wednesday, a report that said members of the Sandinist government of Nicaragua participated in the attack on Anastasio Somoza.

The suspension of Radio Itapiru was not comfirmed in official circles, but some sources said that this situation would be cleared up by Monday.

"The case is still under study, but nothing has been decided yet," said a spokesman to HOY last night.

The fact is, however, that the Itapiru AM station is suspended for the present.

Stroessner Presents Condolences

PY191539 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 13

cerpt] Yesterday morning President Alfredo Stroessner presented his condolences to Mrs Dinorah Sampson at the residence where the funeral of Anastasio Somoza was being held. Finance Minister Gen Cesar Barrientos also attended the funeral of former Nicaraguan President Somoza.

Senate Motion on Assassination

PY191758 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 14

[Excerpts] Yesterday the three political blocs of the Senate proposed and immediately approved a motion. The motion was proposed by the leaders of the Colorado and Radical Liberal party blocs as well as by the deputy leader of the Liberal Party. The following is the text of the senators' motion:

"Loyal to the principles of the constitution, which guarantees freedom within the law for democratic coexistence and repudiates violence as a means for political struggle, the Senate, as its unavoidable duty, states its opinion regarding the terrorist attack which resulted in the death of former Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza, who for reasons which are public knowledge sought refuge in Paraguay, and two other persons who were with him at the time of the attack.

"The national and international law were the proper channels for instigators and perpetrators of General Somoza's assassination to use to settle any claim they may have had against him, but there is no evidence that they resorted to the law, which makes their crime of resorting to terrorist violence and brutal execution on the street even greater. This event is unworthy of civilized human conduct and therefore deserves to be energetically condemned."

Political Parties Condemn Assassination

PY191607 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 14

[Excerpts] Several political parties of our country have voiced their opinion on the attack against former Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza and his two companions. The directorate of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR), headed by German Acosta Caballero, issued a communique in which it repudiates the attack. A similar communique was released by the United Liberal Party (PLU).

The directorate of the PLU stated that "in accordance with the pronouncement of its last convention, it condemns political crimes and acts of terrorism such as the one which took place in our capital recently and which has shocked the citizenry."

STROESSNER CONGRATULATES NICARAGUAN JUNTA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PY161617 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 4

[Excerpts] On the occasion of yesterday's anniversary of the independence of Central American countries, Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner sent several messages congratulating the heads of state of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

The message sent to the Nicaraguan Government Junta for National Reconstruction states: "On behalf of the Paraguayan people and government, I congratulate the Nicaraguan nation on the occasion of yet another anniversary of its independence. I greet the members of the honorable government junta."

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES--According to a central bank report, from January to July of 1980 Paraguay exported goods worth $68.3 million, which represents a 28.9-percent decrease compared to exports during the same period in 1979, and imported goods worth $248.9 million, which represents an increase of $35 million. The main goods exported during 1980 were: 34,946 tons of cotton fiber worth $49.6 million; 209,937 tons of soybeans worth $37.5 million; $37.2 million worth of wood; expeller, pellets and meal worth $11.1 million; $6.8 million worth of vegetable oil; and other products such as tobacco and essence. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 8 PY]

PRIME MINISTER ULLOA COMMENTS ON SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

PY200348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0248 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (LATIN)--Manuel Ulloa, Peruvian prime minister and economy and commerce minister, has stated that the murder of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza is the result of the abuses of power in which he indulged when he ruled his country. "Dictatorships, arbitrariness, and power excesses create violence, feed on violence and end in violence," the minister said, commenting on Somoza's murder in Asuncion Wednesday. "This is just another piece of historical proof that violence generates violence," Ulloa said during an impromptu press conference at the end of the cabinet meeting he had presided over.

The minister said the late General Somoza had been engaged in political violence and this (murder) "is an example of political violence." He added that democracy, respect for the law and the institutions prevent situations such as "these which we see very frequently now."

STUDENTS OCCUPY UN INFORMATION OFFICE 18 SEP

PY181755 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1717 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Sep (LATIN)--A group of 10 university students today peacefully occupied the UN information center in support of the university strike demanding more resources for the universities.

A UN spokesman said that the young people have indicated that they will remain in the center until a solution to the university problem has been achieved. The center's activities are being carried out normally.

COPPER WORKERS CALL 48-HOUR STRIKE 19 SEP

PY192129 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0251 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (LATIN)--Part of the large Peruvian mining sector was paralyzed today as the result of a 48-hour nationwide strike demanding wage increases and other labor benefits, the National Federation of Mining and Metallurgy Workers has reported. Guillermo Diaz, press secretary of the federation, reported that the strike is being observed by approximately 40,000 workers and is the first step toward an indefinite general strike if the government fails to meet the workers demands.

The leading mining centers of Cuajone and Toquepala, whose joint production accounts for more than 70 percent of the national copper output--which is estimated at 400,000 tons per year--suspended their activities at 1200 GMT, Diaz said. The copper mines are exploited by the U.S. Southern Peru Copper Corporation. The strike also affects a copper refinery located south of Lima and the country's main steel center located in the northern part of the country, both owned by the government, and many small private mines.

Diaz reported that the 16,000 workers of the Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise and those of the Cerro Verde copper mines, the most important government-owned mines, have not joined the strike.

Labor Minister Alfonso Grados charged yesterday that the strike was prompted by political and not by labor motives. Diaz rejected the minister's remarks and added that the federation has been striving for the reinstatement of about 300 workers dismissed over the past 3 years, including Victor Cuadros, secretary general of the federation. He said they are demanding a wage increase in keeping with the cost of living, full enforcement of union freedom and legal recognition of several new unions.

HONDURAN ECONOMY SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

PA210336 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0111 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Sep (EFE)--Ruben Mondragon, Honduran secretary of state for economy and commerce, arrived this afternoon in Mexico with the purpose of strengthening trade between the two countries, official sources have announced.

Honduras will try to obtain, through its representative, a large supply of oil and technological cooperation to install a steel mill in that country.

Humberto Lopez Villamil, Honduran ambassador to Mexico, said that the minister will stay in Mexico for 5 days and that the ties between the two countries are based on their common cultural origin.

The ambassador added that at this moment the trade balance is favorable to Mexico and that the cooperation programs are not subject to the political or economic situation, but respond to a genuine desire for a bilateral participation.

It is expected that the Honduran secretary will meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo, directors of Mexican Petroleum and the Federal Electricity Commission.

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

PA191657 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has said Mexico will very soon be self-sufficient in food. He said that the state will not force anyone to participate in that alliance of the segments of society which represents the path that democracy takes in order to make freedom live and to achieve the great national objectives. This is the path of dignity. There is no other path and efforts will be made to convince everyone of this because the state seeks an alliance with those who want to be free and who want to exercise their freedom every day, the president said.

POLITICAL PARTIES BLAME CIA FOR SOMOZA DEATH

PA210428 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Correspondent Luis Alberto Garcia reports from Mexico]

[Text] Anastasio Somoza's death caused surprise, commotion and joy in Mexico. Since Somoza ruled through violence, it is only logical that he should have died violently or, in other words, he who lives by the sword, dies by the sword, said the representatives of six Mexican parties and political organizations, most of whom agreed that this crime may have been the work of the CIA rather than that of Sandinist revolutionaries. The latter wanted the dictator alive in order to try him for his crimes.

Imperialism's underworld has acted, said popular Socialist Party spokesman Francisco Ortiz Mendoza, who added that Somoza's fate has been that of all Mafia lackeys who stop being useful and become informers. The same thing will happen to Augusto Pinochet in Chile, he said, and to all the military villains who misrule in South America, such as Alfredo Stroessner and Jorge Videla, among others. He added that only a fool can believe that this crime was committed by Nicaraguan revolutionaries, who stood to gain nothing from Somoza's death because they wanted him alive in order to try him.

National Action Party leader Abel Vicente Tovar said that the action is deplorable, but that he who lives by the sword, dies by the sword. He also said that the Paraguayan Government must define responsibilities and must resolve this case as soon as possible.

Mexican People's Party Deputy Santiago Fierro affirmed that Anastasio Somoza's assassination is a warning to the rest of Latin America's dictators. No tyrant, he said, can survive for long. Neither can his crimes go unpunished.

For his part, Workers Socialist Party Deputy Pedro (Etienne) affirmed that Somoza's death puts an end to the project of creating an inter-American force in the Caribbean to attack the Nicaraguan revolution, which is what the dictator had been working on. He indicated that the United States will try to blame the Sandinist revolutionaries for this attack, but that the latter would have been better off capturing Somoza alive in order to try him.

Carlos Barranco, a member of the Leftist Communist Unity, said here that the attack may have been the CIA's work in an effort to get rid of a headache, but he expressed his doubts about the crime. If the body is not shown, he said, perhaps Somoza is not dead and this is only a trick to get him out of the way.

Mexican Democratic Party spokesman Jesus Zamora Flores said that his organization condemns violence, but he admitted that since Somoza ruled through violence, it is only logical that he should have died violently.

The assassination of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle has rocked the international political world. Although we are sad and frustrated because we could not complete the extradition process in order to try and sentence him, we cannot prevent our people's joy, Aldo Diaz Lacayo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, told this station exclusively.

He explained that, before the assassination, the Nicaraguan Government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] had voiced their interest in keeping the dictator alive because they wanted to set a precedent, imparting justice with the law in hand, something which the Nicaraguan revolution can do because, although young, it is mature. The ambassador, therefore, dismissed the possibility that it had been a group sponsored by either the junta or the FSLN.

Diaz Lacayo indicated that the government had begun the process to extradite Somoza in order to impart justice. The charges against him ranged from embezzlement to homocide, since he left a total of 50,000 victims and was responsible for the near-destruction of Chinandega, Masaya, Leon, Rivas, Matagalpa, Jinotepe and Jinotega and the total destruction of the martyr city of Esteli.

Diaz Lacayo added that the Nicaraguan Government seeks to recover Somoza's property on the basis of Decree No. 3 of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which concerns the expropriation of Somoza's property regardless of where it may be. It has been estimated that his property is worth anywhere from $500 Million to $2 billion. The diplomat added that more than 150 Somozist chiefs are in the process of being extradited, along with Somoza's son, Chiguin Somoza Portocarrero. The Somozist chiefs are in the United States; Somoza's son is in Guatemala. Diaz Lacayo added that he does not believe this was a political movement sponsored by the opposition, since this development does not help it. He suggested that it might have been Somoza's own people, that is, the national guardsmen, who killed him in revenge for having abandoned them when he left the country. The resurgence of Somozism, the Nicaraguan ambassador continued, may be taking place in the papers, but not at the political level.

Meanwhile, Maria (Erna) Talavera, the person in charge of the Paraguayan Embassy in Mexico during the ambassador's absence, said that her government protected Somoza well because it was aware that he was a dangerous man. The Paraguayan diplomat dismissed the possibility that the Sandinist movement might be responsible for the assassination, commenting that most probably it had been some terrorist group. Maria Erna Talavera described the relations between Nicaragua and Paraguay as excellent.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RECOGNIZE BOLIVIAN REGIME

PA211939 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos has told this newspaper that Panama will definitely not recognize the present Bolivian regime and will continue to maintain its stand at the OAS for the restoration of human rights in that nation.

The foreign minister added: "There are five or six Bolivian citizens at our embassy in La Paz right now. We have told our ambassador to try to get the respective safe-conducts for these persons who have sought the right to asylum. However, I want to stress that we will not permit any kind of blackmail in order to bring these Bolivians to Panama."

Everything seems to indicate and there are certain rumors saying that the Bolivian authorities are willing to grant the safe-conducts, but only if Panama recognizes the coupist regime.

PRESIDENT LISTS CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING NEW CANAL

PA200349 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo today listed the five minimum conditions which must be agreed to by any country interested in building a new canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

According to well-informed sources, the new waterway would be a sea-level canal, with much greater capacity than the present one.

Panama's conditions are contained in an article written by President Royo for, and published in today's issue of THE LATIN AMERICAN TIMES magazine, which is published in English in Colombia and is sold in the United States and Europe.

The Panamanian president listed the following basic conditions for building a canal through Panama:

1. Panama must be in charge of the studies jointly with the other participants,

2. Panamanian professionals specializing in engineering, architecture, ecology, geography, economy and finance and foreign affairs must participate in the studies,

3. The studies must not cost Panama anything from the political, economic, financial, or social standpoint,

4. The results of the studies must be made public,

5. Panama will not accept any project resulting from these studies which entails any threat to Panama from the political, economic, military, ecological or social viewpoint, or which would jeopardize Panama's territorial sovereignty and integrity.

President Royo states that the feasibility studies on the canal conducted by the United States must be analyzed so that they can be adapted to present technical and financial conditions.

He also said that the government would consult the people before adopting any final decision.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT, U.S. ENVOY MEET TO DISCUSS REGIONAL CONCERNS

PA191608 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio yesterday met for 1 hour and 45 minutes with the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, James Cheek, to analyze the political situation of Central America. They particularly discussed the current affairs in El Salvador and the course being followed in Nicaragua.

The United States and Costa Rica share common interests, not only in bilateral relations, but in the Central American area, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state said upon concluding his meeting with Carazo. They analyzed the security of the Central American region and the stand of the two governments concerning the two extremes [sentence as heard]. The United States supports the governments that are capable of maintaining their security based on popular support, moral and political strength, and social and economic development, Cheek said.

James Cheek will also visit Nicaragua and Honduras during his 2-week tour through Central America. He said that his government is very involved [muy metido] in Nicaragua and that in view of President Jimmy Carter's efforts, the United States will give economic aid to that Nicaragua. He also said he had been unable to visit Central America earlier because he was taking care of the Salvadoran situation.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES NATIONAL EMERGENCY DUE TO CACAO DISEASE

PA190400 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] An executive decree signed by President Rodrigo Carazo and by Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri declares a national emergency because of cacao monilia.

Article 1 of the decree states that a national emergency has been declared in view of the serious crisis affecting the country as a result of the damages caused to the cacao plantations and industry by the cacao monilia.

Article 2 says that those producers who have suffered damages or economic losses as a result of this natural phenomenon may benefit from the law of 4 May 1979, which protects producers.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON OCCUPATION OF OAS OFFICES

Hostages' Status Clarified

PA201523 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 33

["Urgent" communique issued by the Information Secretariat of the presidency on 17 September 1980]

[Text] Regarding our message this afternoon concerning the violent occupation of the offices of the OAS in San Salvador, it is explained that the hostages being held by the terrorists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] are OAS officials with diplomatic status. They are Salvadorans who were fulfilling duties at the OAS. None of them is an ambassador or representative of an embassy accredited with the Salvadoran Government.

Most FDR Demands Rejected

PA192314 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1325 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Presidential palace sources have announced that most of the demands made by the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] who are occupying the OAS offices cannot be granted.

The sources said the demands submitted to the government junta and to the OAS secretary general in Washington must be solved under Salvadoran law.

Regarding the occupation of the University of El Salvador by the authorities, the sources said there is a possibility that the university will be reopened in November or December if the situation is normal. This is one of the demands that the occupiers of the OAS office have submitted.

OAS Envoy Appointed

PA192321 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1816 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] We have been informed that Alberto Salem, OAS special envoy, has left Washington on his way to our country. According to reports, he will hold talks with Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] representatives and Salvadoran Government officials. We do not have any information regarding his arrival here.

Further Details

PA202340 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 80 pp 5, 11

[Text] Reliable sources said yesterday that the negotiations to obtain the release of the 11 hostages being held by a leftist group in the OAS office in San Salvador are being held in total secrecy.

The negotiations are the responsibility of Colombian Col Julio Cesar Blanco, chief of the OAS military observers, who is constantly in touch with Albino Roman y Vega, director of the OAS office, who is one of the hostages.

The negotiating group of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] is headed by Julio Flores of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) who, on more than one occasion, has been in charge of negotiations when other offices or embassies have been occupied.

It had been said that OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila had decided to send OAS official Alberto Salem take charge of the negotiations, but he apparently changed his mind and decided to leave Colonel Blanco in charge.

A Catholic station said on Thursday night that the GDR negotiating commission had decided that it would not negotiate with middlemen but only with a direct envoy from Orfila. However, the FDR did not send a communique on this to the newspapers. The only communique that was sent to the newspapers was one on the already known FDR demands and on the FDR's support for the prisoners in a hunger strike.

Newsmen asked official sources about this situation yesterday. It was said that the government is willing to hold a dialogue with any sector and that it believes that any talk is fruitful. Further details on this were not issued.

It was said that the government believes that the best way to settle political differences is through suffrage and that if the leftists think they have majority support they should participate in elections. It was also said that if they can reach power in this manner, it will be turned over to them.

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS

Morales Ehrlich Interviewed

PA201444 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent in El Salvador interviewed Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Christian democratic-military junta. Here is the text of the interview.

When asked about the current political situation, Morales Ehrlich said: The junta now has more power than before and it has the power to make decisions. Meanwhile, we have a leftwing that has become very intensive and active. This is a time of very important decisions, but time is in our favor, Morales Ehrlich said.

Further on, he said that the history of El Salvador ever since it received independence in 1931, can be defined as the period of oligarchic exploitation. From 1931 to 1969, the oligarchy shared political power with the military which on 15 October undid the system [words indistinct] the new system is not the traditional [words indistinct] it is not Marxist and it does not intend to become a socialist state. Instead, it is seeking a new social system with a communitarian pattern. It is a social system which still has not been organized anywhere else in the world, but which we are experimenting with in our country.

In the political realm, we are going to establish a genuine democracy, individualist, communitarian, participatory, representative and pluralist. It will be individualist because it will give special attention to man as a human being. Christian democracy considers the individual essential to development. We do not see man as an object of a community as socialism and capitalism do. We consider man the center of every social activity. [Words indistinct] development does not depend on a group of businessmen as it has traditionally happened and it does not depend on a political bureaucracy as it has happened in the socialist states. Development will depend on a people organized in all types of communities.

When asked what the government's objectives were, Morales Ehrlich said: Our objectives are to be carried out in a 20-year plan, but progressively. The Marxists are surprised at the advances we have made and we have left many socialist countries behind. We are thinking of a 20-year plan with various stages. The idea is to normalize our economy by 1983. We thought we would have by then, an economic growth of 6 percent; but as things now stand, it will be 2.1 percent. We have managed to stop the downhill trend we were experiencing and we expect that at least by 1983 we will break even, Morales Ehrlich said.

He then added, we believe that we are going to have a great deal of violence the rest of this year and during the first months of next year, before entering a period of pacification [words indistinct] number of plebiscites prior to the 1982 elections and hand over power, when all the changes are underway and all the reforms are well advanced in order to promote the democratic system and to ensure that the rest of the changes and reforms can continue under normal governments. That is why we need to put everything into practice so that the process does not stop. We are not going to hand over things just to any government that emerges.

Later on, Morales Ehrlich was asked how they are going to take care of violence. This was his answer: The plan is clear. The process [words indistinct] but remember that crops must be increased and the leftwing is going to have to destroy them. It is going to try to destroy the crops because if it doesn't, there will be plenty of grain. We will not go hungry. Things will be more just. When we implement the second stage of the agrarian reform, in which 300,000 families will participate, they will have to give up insurrection.

At this point, Morales Ehrlich said, the purchasing power of the peasant will create more jobs and lower the cost of basic goods. Therefore, the left nas to decide whether to seize power in these months and conduct its famous final offensive which we do not see anywhere. Violence seems to have increased but their current strategy of harrassment, demoralization and destruction is rather baffling because they are occupying embassies at the same time. This would be understandable at the beginning of a revolutionary movement, but not in the final stages. This is inconceivable. In addition, they are divided and this doesn't help them because it can create rivalries which can cause internal violence. The type of terrorism we are witnessing was never practiced by any guerrilla movement.

When asked what measures are being taken in El Salvador to put an end to violence, Morales Ehrlich answered: At this moment we are working on a normal and general plan to control the situation and to promote the reforms. Remember that this is a political war and not just a military war. We have to take some of the blows dealt by the leftwing until we consolidate the civilian and political levels. Afterwards, we will proceed to neutralize the left which is doing everything to try to demoralize the people.

Regarding the recent crisis created by the armed forces, Morales Ehrlich said that the junta is stronger because individualism has been eliminated. He added that Colonel Gutierrez has accepted the junta as the ruling body and that he is in charge of defense and political security.

When asked about withdrawing the legal status of the Union of Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, he replied: It was no longer a trade union. We just have to listen to what the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation said. In reality they were calling for insurrection and that is no longer part of trade union's activities. They are simply using it as front for all their political-military action and in that case it is absurd to let them act under the pretext of being a legal organization. The same action can be taken against any other trade union.

Morales Ehrlich added that amendments to the labor code will probably be issued next week. The amendments will provide for collective bargaining. They will also facilitate the organization of unions. All obstacles to the establishment of labor unions will be removed. The right to strike will be recognized, but this applies only to labor strikes since we have clearly decided, Morales Ehrlich said, that democratic labor unions will have all opportunities if they accept the juridical system, but acts of force will not be permitted. This is the end of that. We will give the workers every opportunity because private enterprise will have to understand that it must operate within the new social and political order.

Asked about the support that the Salvadoran military-Christian democratic junta received from abroad, Morales Ehrlich said: Basically, our firmest friends are the United States which, above all, provides moral support, the Andean Pact and Costa Rica.

Finally, Morales Ehrlich was asked about the assassination of Somoza. This was his reply: That was to be expected. I believe that it was a part of a struggle in which Somoza had done so much injury to his country, then had mocked it and finally escaped and had to be pursued, if not by Nicaragua, then by other international organizations. We will never accept violence, Morales Ehrlich said, but objectively, it was the culmination of a struggle against a dynasty, a struggle in which he realized that no matter where he might be, he could be the victim of attack, since he continued to be a symbol of exploitation and corruption.

Majano, Gutierrez Quoted

PA220358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta, has declared that the Salvadoran Government will continue its program of reforms and democratization despite increasing violence by the extreme left.

He added that the last months of this year, as well as 1981, will be "decisive" for the country.

In an interview granted to AFP this weekend during a tour of La Union region, 200 km east of San Salvador, Colonel Majano expressed the opinion that at present it is necessary to expect a transitional period of upheaval, "but it is necessary for us to win the political war, because otherwise the junta will fail."

"The cause for which we are fighting is of interest to all Central and South American countries," Majano added.

For his part, Colonel Gutierrez, strongman of the Salvadoran Government junta said that the armed forces control the entire country except for three demilitarized zones along the Honduran border, where the leftist guerrillas have taken refuge and which the government troops are unable to penetrate "for the moment. Colonel Gutierrez said he did not believe in the "final offensive" promised by the extreme left for the past several months.

"The growing aggressiveness of the extremists in their violence are only acts of desperation. The destruction of bombs in San Salvador proves nothing, because no great strength is needed for that type of terrorism," he said.

"Moreover, by abandoning their ideological struggle in favor of terrorism, those extremists lost the peoples' support because they are destroying the peoples' sources of employment."

Gutierrez, who is also chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, accused Cuba and the USSR of encouraging and aiding the extreme left. "To this aid must be added the participation of international arms smugglers who are supplying the left with weapons and ammunition by plane," he said.

Asked about the (?present) crisis in the junta, Gutierrez said the Salvadoran Army remains "united" and there is no rivalry between himself and Colonel Majano, despite their differences of opinion.

"However, it is true that both the extreme right and the extreme left sought to promote a division within the armed forces. However, I remember that I initiated and commanded the coup d'etat on 15 October (which ousted General Romero's regime.)

Colonel Gutierrez said the country must prepare for a difficult period, the time of the harvest, because the army does not have enough men to guard everywhere and the left will seek to prevent the harvest, which is expected to be very good.

"However, we can hope that the end of the storm may soon be in sight," Gutierrez concluded.

ARMED FORCES TO 'USE ALL RESOURCES' TO FIGHT TERRORISM

PA211250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1753 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Well-informed sources have reported that the Salvadoran Armed Forces will soon use all their resources to offset the wave of terrorism in the country. The Defense Ministry will control the fight against antigovernment forces in order to restore the political order that has been seriously undermined in the past few days and is threatening to create chaos and anarchy. We will have to use all our military resources since the leftwing extremists leave us no other choice, the sources told this station in conclusion.

FDR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHURCH OCCUPATIONS

PA191745 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1214 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] occupied several Catholic churches in an action they described as being coordinated with the occupation of the OAS office in San Salvador. The churches are San Miguel's cathedral and the Rosario Church and San Salvador's cathedral and El Calvario Church. The metropolitan cathedral was occupied by some 20 youths, members of FDR.

DRU COMMUNIQUE ANALYZES INTERNAL ARMY CRISIS

PA192306 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish, Vol II, No 163 pp 1468-1470

[Communique of political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate dated 13 September 1980--quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] The political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) composed of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP-PRS) [as published], the Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES) and the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces (FPL) jointly announce their stand on the present crisis inside the army and its impact on our people's struggle. They state that the crisis in the army results from the growing people's struggle.

In their communique, they state:

"The heroic struggle of our people and the unstoppable development of the people's war has an increasingly profound effect on the worsening of our country's economic, political and social crisis. Within this framework, there is growing evidence of the failure of the military-Christian Democratic junta supported by U.S. imperialism, which is rocking the entire oligarchic power apparatus in our country. The present crisis in the army clearly reflects the process of decomposition in the oligarchic-imperialist power and is clearly a result of the people's struggle.

It is obvious that the military-Christian democratic junta only relies on the support of the production sectors' alliance, Washington and the fascist sector in the army and that it is completely isolated and fighting against the Salvadoran people. Its program of killings and reform has not succeeded in sowing terror among the people, despite the savage terrorism and repression. Neither has it deceived the peasant masses with its demagogic agrarian reform. It is now bent on increasingly bloodying the army, sending it out against its own people in joint operations with the 'security corps,' which have left a toll of death and destruction on all the roads and in all the cities of our fatherland.

"Bodies of patriots savagely murdered by paramilitary bands are found daily. These actions neither deter nor weaken the popular struggle because new arms are being raised every day to continue the armed struggle against the dictatorship and to swell the ranks of the people's army, which is dealing increasingly accurate and destructive blows against the combined forces of the military-Christian democratic junta at the same time that the international prestige of our people's struggle and that of their vanguard, the DRU, is growing.

In the face of this, imperialism is stepping up its policy of intervention in El Salvador's internal affairs and its threats to attack our people directly or indirectly.

"Imperialism's overt and barefaced intervention is becoming increasingly evident through the direct participation of U.S. troops and officers in different military operations against the people. Also, the existence of camps with several thousand mercenaries at places on the borders with Guatemala and El Salvador has already been denounced.

We Tell Our People

It has been demonstrated once more that our struggle is shaking the entire domination structure down to its main bastion--the oligarchic army. This is also a positive effect of our struggle.

The continuity of our political and military actions should further deepen the crisis in the domination structures. There will be crises within the junta, the cabinet and the army. In view of this, imperialism will propose formulas to us to stop our victory. We must be on guard against them in order to be able to understand what our only true paths to our objectives should be. At this moment we must strengthen unity among the people's forces and wage our struggle by seeking unity among all forces. The patriotic military have a place in this union.

The people must rapidly support and strengthen their means of struggle, which are their guarantee of victory.

The people must strengthen and continue joining their associations, unions, popular fronts and the militias and military units of the national liberation army because these are their own means of struggle. They should be at the center of the entire struggle by the forces opposed to the military-Christian democratic dictatorship and U.S. imperialism."

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST DEATH SQUAD ESTABLISHED

PA210000 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 4

[By Monchiz Serrano]

[Text] Sonsonate, El Salvador--A new anticommunist guerrilla organization has been created in the country. The news of its emergence appeared on handbills found near the bodies of two unidentified individuals located in El Mojon Canton, in Sonzacate. It is the "New Death Squad" (EMN), which claims to have the following brigades distributed throughout the country: 1,000 men in the western zone, where the Atonal Brigade will operate; 1,000 men in the central zone, with the Anastasio Aquino Brigade; and 1,000 men in the eastern zone, where the Francisco Morazan Brigade will operate. The EMN reportedly will also have ten mercenaries "to execute the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front," so that this organization "stops causing mourning in Salvadoran homes."

The flysheets add that 47 professionals will be "executed."

Finally, the EMN asks parents to watch their children so they will not fall prey to communism.

GUATEMALA

NEW GUERRILLA FRONT BEGINS OPERATING IN HUEHUETENANGO

PA210311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala, 20 Sep (AFP)--A heightening of guerrilla activities in the northwestern part of Guatemala was confirmed this week with the announcement that a new guerrilla front is operating in that region of the country.

This new front apparently began politico-military actions in August, but its existence was not disclosed until today when the People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) released a press communique to this effect. The guerrillas have been operating in the southern part of the country through the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization. The EGP, possibly the strongest guerrilla group in the country, has its base of operations in northwestern Guatemala.

The new front created now by that organization which they have called "Ernesto Che Guevara" Front will be active, it was announced, in Huehuetenango Department on the border with Mexico.

According to the information disclosed by the guerrillas, the initial actions staged in the region consist of occupations of towns in which they hold political rallies and distribute propaganda for that organization.

Thus far, Quiche Department is the region where there have been the most clashes between the army and guerrillas, and this is precisely on the border with Huehuetenango, which is why it is believed that the EGP plans to redouble its actions in the whole zone.

In Quiche Department, the army has deployed widely against the guerrillas, a development which has even been labled by church media as the imposition of a virtual "concentration camp" in the department whose inhabitants are peasants and Indians.

National army sources have not commented thus far on the creation of this new front and the apparent escalation of guerrilla activities in the northwestern part of the country. However, military forces have declared that "they are in a position to control subversion."

Meanwhile, President Gen Romeo Lucas reiterated his decision to "fight communism," for which he counts on "the total support of the armed forces," he added.

COCA COLA SECURITY CHIEF SHOT TO DEATH

PA201644 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1938 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The security chief of the Coca Cola Company was machinegunned to death this morning in southern Guatemala City. Francisco Alvarado Franco, 29, was killed at 0805 today while he was driving his car with his wife, Maria Dalila Calderon de Alvarado. The attack occurred on 19th Street directly in front of house No 1115 in Zone 12. The criminals were traveling in a pickup truck and a motorcycle when they opened fire at close range. Alvarado Franco's wife was seriously wounded and taken to the Roosevelt Hospital and the criminals fled. Alvarado Franco's body was taken to the Social Security Institute Hospital by municipal firemen.

More than 400 policemen immediately carried out a vast operation in Zones 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Almost all the pedestrians and cars in the area were searched by the police who were looking for the killers of Alvarado Franco.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO GO TO UN; CONTINUE BORDER TALKS IN LIMA

PA191500 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra will leave for New York on Saturday to attend the 35th regular session of the United Nations General Assembly where he will make an official speech outlining Honduran foreign policy.

He will subsequently leave for Lima with the negotiating commission to continue the talks with the Salvadoran delegates regarding the border conflict. This will be the second meeting with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Bustamante y Rivero met with the delegations on 15 September to discuss the results of negotiations held since February. On that occasion, it was agreed to end the written phase this month in order to start the verbal phase in October.

FOREIGN SECRETARY DENIES REPORTS ON DEMARCATION REMARKS

PA212140 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra yesterday denied statements attributed to him in a Guatemalan newspaper regarding Honduran rights over the Zapotillos Cays. The text of a communique explaining the matter follows:

Regarding a report in the newspaper LA PRENSA on 6 September taken from an unnamed Guatemalan newspaper in which statements are attributed to Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra regarding the maritime demarcation among Honduras, Guatemala and Belize, the Foreign Secretariat explains the following:

1. Asked if Honduras had any claims on Belizean territory, the Honduran foreign secretary said that at the present time "we have no problem with Belizean territory; on the contrary, we are pleased to see that Guatemala and Great Britain are holding negotiations."

2. He also said that the subject of maritime demarcation was highly technical and for this reason he would rather not discuss it just now.

3. It is obvious that these statements do not imply any renunciation of the sovereign rights Honduras has over the Zapotillos Cays, rights that will be upheld when demarcation is discussed.

Tegucigalpa, 8 September 1980. Foreign Secretariat.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS CABINET UNDER SECRETARIES

PA201320 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] During a Council of Ministers meeting, President Policarpo Paz Garcia appointed the under secretaries who will be in the new cabinet. They were sworn in at 1800 today as follows:

Under secretary of state for:	
Government and Justice	Jose Angel Lara Lanza
Foreign Affairs	Carlos Lopez Contreras
National Defense and Public Security	
Infantry	Col Rene Paz Alfaro
Administrative Matters at the Public Education Secretariat	Jose Antonio Figueroa Perdomo
Technical Matters at the Public Education Secretariat	Amilcar Rivera Calderon
Finance and Public Credit	Jorge Hernan Galeas Dominguez
Integration and Foreign Trade at the Economy and Commerce Secretariat	Ramon Medina Luna
Industrial and Domestic Trade Affairs at the Economy and Commerce Secretariat	Rolando Funez Cruz
Communications and Transport	Lt Col Rolando Mejia Garrigo
Public Works	Carlos Alvarado
Public Health and Social Assistance	Dr Jorge Rapalo Herrera
Labor and Social Welfare	Jose Roberto Madariaga
Natural Resources	Miguel Angel Bonilla Reyes
Culture and Tourism	Donato Fortin (Mirenze)

Also sworn in were Juan Ramon Mondragon, assistant secretary of the Superior Economic Planning Council; and Roberto Ramon Castillo, deputy director of the National Agrarian Institute.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT RECALLS DIPLOMATS TO FORESTALL ATTACKS

PA220316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2148 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (EFE)--It was reported here Saturday that as a precautionary measure the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has recalled Nicaraguan diplomats assigned to various countries. Sunday the morning newspaper NUEVO DIARIO here carried the following headline on its front page: "Emergency in the Foreign Service; Diplomats Recalled." The diplomats have been recalled, the report says, "to avoid having our officials attacked by Cuban worms [gusanos] or former Somozist guardsmen."

Among the officials recalled is Gonzalo Almendarez, Nicaraguan consul in Miami, who is already back in the country. Almendarez left Miami at precisely the same time that the remains of former dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle were arriving from Paraguay. Somoza was buried in Miami.

Another diplomat recalled by the Foreign Ministry is Ambassador to Honduras Jose Leon Talavera, who was threatened with death in Tegucigalpa this week. An estimated 5,000 former Somozist guardsmen are in Honduras.

It was also reported that Ambassador to Guatemala Alejandro Castillo Masis, who was scheduled to leave for that country, has postponed his departure. Castillo Masis was recalled by the government early this month when it was felt that his life was in danger in Guatemala. Additionally, it was announced that Castillo Masis would serve as ambassador to Honduras.

BORGE TO RESPOND TO CHARGES ON SOMOZA KILLING

PA202213 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 Sep (AFP)--Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, announced today that in the course of the coming hours Nicaragua will issue its official stand regarding the charges made against it in Paraguay of having participated in the attack which killed former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

For his part, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto affirmed that the Foreign Affairs Ministry has nothing to comment, because there has been no official statement by the Paraguayan Government containing accusations against Nicaragua.

Commander Ortega announced the official communique would be upcoming after it was learned here that the Paraguayan chief of police, Pastor Coronel, had charged that the Nicaraguan Government had participated in organizing the attack and that the weapons used to kill Somoza were from Nicaragua.

According to these versions, Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun (Commander Santiago), member of the Argentine leftist Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP), who was one of the perpetrators of the attack according to Paraguayan authorities, fought alongside the Sandinist forces which overthrew Somoza last year.

Meanwhile, the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO recalled today certain statements made by former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gozalo Facio who said 2 days ago in San Jose that the foremost leader of the Argentine montoneros, Mario Firmenich, visited Nicaragua on several occasions and must have been connected with the attack.

With regard to this, it was learned that it is probable that Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge will issue a personal statement responding to Facio's charges during the course of the day.

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ COMMENTS ON $75 MILLION U.S. LOAN

PA220005 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Article by Adriana Guillen]

[Text] On Saturday we asked Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, what the Nicaraguan Government's official position is with regard to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's approval of the $75-million loan.

Cruz' repay was: "As we all recall, the United States has already disbursed, or in other words we have already received, $15 million of the $75 million. There remains $60 million to be turned over."

In July 1980, after a lengthy debate in Congress--a debate in which many Nicaraguans participated as witnesses, a few opposing the loan and the majority supporting it--the loan was both approved and allocated by all the pertinent U.S. bodies, that is, the full House and the full Senate. The U.S. system is complex, Cruz commented.

"There was a consensus of support for the loan. The political parties and the private sector were in favor of approval," Cruz noted. He continued:

"The original idea was for the disbursement to be made all at once. At the same time the Congress was approving the loan, there were precise recommendations to President Carter to effect the disbursement and the use of the loan, based on direct and precise observations of Nicaragua. The Congress has a "Special Act of Cooperation with Central America" of 1979 which examines the explosive situation in Central America and establishes that in the event that a country receiving financial cooperation is proved to be involved in acts of terrorism or to be sheltering groups which carry out such actions it is the duty of the president to stop the disbursement and cancel the loan."

I wish to make it very clear, Cruz continued, THAT THIS IS A DUTY IMPOSED BY THE U.S. LEGISLATURE ON THE PRESIDENT. In other words, it is "their" political problem. The revolutionary government in no way accepts, under any circumstances, any agreement--whether for a loan or financial cooperation--with the United States or with "any" country in the world, not even with the Holy See, that contains any clause that is injurious to the national dignity or that imposes financial conditions of a unilateral nature.

The member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction added that an internal struggle took place within the United States between the reactionary sectors, whose objectives were to stop the disbursement, and the progressive sectors that supported its continuation.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher reported to President Carter that there was no obstacle to proceeding with the disbursement. President Carter is already aware that there is no barrier within his government to continuing financial cooperation with Nicaragua.

"The foregoing," Cruz said, "speaks highly of the spirit of President Carter and Ambassador Lawrence Pezzulo and their determination to promote a climate of harmony and relations of mutual respect between the two countries."

I wish to note, Cruz said, that as soon as Congress approved the loan, we were advanced $15 million. When the agreement is signed, we will received $40 million and the rest will come a short time later. The U.S. Embassy in Managua and the Government of National Reconstruction are revising the text of the agreement. When the two parties reach an agreement, the agreement will be signed.

We asked whether agreements and treaties signed with other countries generally indicate the sectors in which the funds are to be applied. He replied that this is indeed the case and this does not constitute a form of foreign imposition. It represents mutual agreement between the contracting parties. And in fact, we mentioned that the economic reactivation plan for 1980, published by the Planning Ministry, had already provided for reactivation of a mixed economy in which 60 percent of the loan would be used for that sector.

In closing, Cruz said that Nicaragua, as a nonaligned country, maintains its political independence of any other country. He said it is not a case of antagonism toward any particular country, but rather a feeling of national independence.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS LABOR-MANAGEMENT, SOMOZA MONEYS

PA211350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 20 Sep 80

["Face the People" program from Metasa Factory with Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez; junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra; junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas; Construction Minister Carlos Schutze; Ernesto Leal, director of the peoples industrial corporation; and other lower ranking officials--live]

[Excerpts] [Borge] Good evening, companero workers of Metasa. On behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the junta members, ministers and [words indistinct], we begin this program which, as has been stated, is a [word indistinct] expression of the people's revolutionary democracy that Nicaragua is experiencing. This program is beginning shortly after a revolutionary commando unit has killed the genocidal tyrant and enemy of our people, Anastasio Somoza Debayle. It must be noted that the greatest punishment given Somoza was not his death. The fact that he was killed was not his punishment. His greatest punishment was the joy and jubilation of the people when he died. When a man dies, people usually feel sorrow. This time they felt joy and the people's joy is Somoza's punishment.

We are very pleased to be with the workers. This is a revolution basically carried out to serve the strategic interests of the workers. This is a revolution that is basically geared to benefit the workers and peasants of our country. That is why we are especially pleased and proud to be here among the working class. Greetings and an embrace to all! [applause]

[Question] I am Santiago Espinoza Armas and I work for Quimica Borden Centro Americana. My question is: To what extent are private business workers who have been and are still being exploited going to let these people keep on doing that based on laws which protect private business, contending that workers cannot get involved with management decisions even if those decisions are arbitrary and even though we all know we have won the right to political and economic involvement?

[Answer by unidentified participant] Yes, companero, we have maintained that it is necessary to get workers involved in management. We contend that it is necessary to change previous management-labor relations, but it is one thing to propose that--we have many proposals--and it is something else to implement the proposal. Above all, we need the mature, determined, firm, responsible efforts of the workers in demanding the rights they have won through the revolution. Through their representatives, workers must be kept abreast of the production of the firm. All workers must become acquainted with the status of the firm--how much it is producing, how much production costs, what profit it earns, how much of the profit goes to workers' wages, how much of the profit goes to the workers by way of taxes and how much management keeps.

We oppose aggressive and arbitrary appropriation of the profit by the firm's owners. We want firm owners to invest and become involved in economic reactivation, but without hurting the interests of the workers, so workers not only have to responsibly pressure [words indistinct] management itself but also ensure production. [Semtence indistinct]

Then there are those who are opposed to workers' involvement in management. They (?think) that as soon as management falls in the workers' hands things will go wrong, production will drop, there will be low perforance. Therefore, they think that those who should administer the firm [words indistinct] are the owners. This is their argument here and abroad. This is the historic argument of counterrevolutionaries to deny workers the right to be involved in management and to have control over the firms where they are the key factor in production.

On the other hand, there is management's attitude. There are many businessmen who are unaware that this is a revolutionary change and they want to continue acting as they did under Somoza. This triggers the workers' reaction. They stop work at the firm. They do not accept management and this hurts the revolution.

[Question] Good evening, junta members. My name is Ruth Valdivia. I would like to ask you what action you will take against the reactionary officials now in office. The comptroller general fired all National Employees Union [UNE] members simply because they spoke out against his assistant and now no one wants to get organized in that office.

[Answer by unidentified participant] Look, companera, we must realize that there are some officials in the administration who don't exactly hold a counterrevolutionary, class-oriented position. They are not millionaires or anything like that. Those who have large estates and capital hold a class-oriented position. The people you speak of are employees, many of whom thought as the rich did and defended the interests of the rich. Following the revolutionary victory, we cannot throw those employees out but must look for ways to incorporate them into the revolution because there are many such Nicaraguans.

We find poor workers who think the same way. There are Nicaraguan workers who have been manipulated and are still being manipulated by rightwing unions. They are still being manipulated. Under Somoza there were workers who were manipulated by Somozism. [passage indistinct] When we went to the United States, we visited the United Nations and met this man. We invited him to work in Nicaragua because his specialization is very unique, very ticklish. We suggested that he work here. He started working for [words indistinct] $3,400 which he earned in the United States working for a very prestigious international organization. He came to work here and we must commend him for that.

What was the problem? The UNE companeros at the comptroller's office failed to explain to the workers that their office is special. UNE could not operate there as it does at other government agencies because this is our security apparatus within the state. The comptroller's office is the organization which oversees who is investing appropriately, who is stealing, who has stolen, who, if given money to purchase something, actually uses the money for that purpose, whether that person falsifies his accounts and charges more for the goods than he actually pays for them. This is a very ticklish task.

When all the comptroller's office workers became organized they suddenly wanted to know how things were going. So since the aforementioned companero was issued an autobobile and perhaps he was seen cruising in it, the employees began to complain about the vehicle. They said it was an official vehicle and that it was outrageous that [words indistinct]. Not everyone knew that he had left a big salary, a car and a magnificent position to work with us. He was a very qualified technical expert. We thought this was a positive and patriotic gesture.

It must not be forgotten that there were many individuals in the comptroller's office who worked under Somoza. They are still there. The revolution didn't put them out in the cold because in the final analysis they are employees. But we cannot say we have blind trust in them. We can't say that. We would be dishonest if we did. We do think that many of these employees are honest. But we know that there are some who are still dishonest. Therefore, all these considerations prompted us to firmly back both comptroller Emilio Baltodano and his assistant in the problem that arose.

Companero Lenin Cerna even explained to the employees that this is not just any office, that we have to view it as a security body and state security has to remain on top of it. Why? Because an employee there can be offered money to pass information. He can receive kickbacks. If anybody is doing something wrong and he finds out that the comptroller's office is investigating him, he can look for one of these employees and tell him to pass him some information for a kickback.

Since we do not have complete trust in this personnel, the UNE has to [words indistinct]. The UNE has to be reorganized there. You must realize that the employees who worked under Somoza and are now working for the revolutionary government have not won the confidence of the revolution. That is not an easy thing to do. They have started to win the confidence of the revolution since 19 July with their behavior and their attitude. The revolution has given them an opportunity. The only ones who have won the confidence of the revolution are a few government employees who worked with the revolution before 19 July. They are the only ones and we know that they are very few. Therefore, we have to take these different considerations into account.

[Question] Companeros, I am Cornelio Borge. [passage indistinct] Now that the people are rejoicing over the death of the tyrant, I would like to know what can be done to recover part of the money that the tyrant stole from us.

[Answer by unidentified participant] One must tell the truth about the Somoza's money. It is almost impossible to recover the money that is outside Nicaragua. In some cases that money is being held by single-stockholder companies, for instance, in Panama or in the Bahamas and no one knows who is on the company's board or who owns anything in it. Anybody could set up a corporation with a fake name or set it up according to local laws in those countries in someone else's name and then transfer the stocks. Thus, all knowledge or trace of the Somoza capital is lost.

However, let us forget what the Somozas and the Somozists stole and took away because the economic recovery rate since they have stopped stealing has been fantastic. This is helping the revolution enormously. Don't forget that under the Somozas 30 people became millionaires every 6 months. Let's forget the money stolen by the Somozas. That was dirty money and, as the saying goes, easy come, easy go. Let's look ahead to the future, to what they won't steal now, to what the people won't let anybody steal because revolutionary officials have you watching us and, as Tomas put it, one may stick his foot in his mouth here but one may never stick his hand in the till. [applause]

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROP--Bayardo Salmeron, director of the employment and salary department of the Labor Ministry, has reported that the unemployment rate for Managua has decreased by 10 percent. He explained that it decreased because of the increase in jobs generated by the revolutionary junta. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 9 Sep 80 PA]

BREZHNEV, CASTRO CONGRATULATE SOVIET, CUBAN COSMONAUTS

FL191136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, and commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, have sent a congratulatory message to the international crew of the Salyut 6, Soyuz 37 and Soyuz 38 scientific research orbital complex and the cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez. The message says:

Dear comrades: We congratulate you **cordially** as you begin work aboard the scientific orbital station composed of a new international crew--the Soviet-Cuban crew. The task assigned to you cosmonauts of the Soviet Union and Republic of Cuba will play an important role in the study and conquest of space being conducted by the countries of the socialist community for peaceful purposes within the framework of the Intercosmos program.

The results of your work in space, says the message from Brezhnev and Fidel, will make a great contribution to the progress of science and technology and will contribute to the solution of tasks of the national economy of the USSR and Cuba and of all fraternal socialist countries. On this lies the great practical content of a number of joint research work which have been taking place successfully by the international crews since 3 years ago aboard the Salyut 6 space laboratory.

The message signed by Brezhnev and Fidel to cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez says: Your flight, dear comrades, also represents a new contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Cuban friendship. This is a bridge of solidarity across the seas and oceans. The Soviet and Cuban peoples now feel the shoulders of each one even closer and the great force of brotherhood and proletarian internationaism.

The Soviet Union and Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, says the message, along with all the fraternal socialist countries, are making enormous efforts to defend peace, preserve and intensify detente, and they consistently support the affirmation of indepdendence of all nations. We are certain that you will continue the glorious traditions of the international crews of socialist countries and will be worthy of the high trust placed in you.

We wish you, dear Comrades Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez, successful fulfillment of the flight program and happy return to the beloved earth. Signed: Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro Ruz

HAVANA RADIO CONTRASTS SPACE MISSION, U.S. STATEMENTS

FL201254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] While millions of people around the world follow the successful joint Soviet-Cuban space mission and the press reports on its repercussions worldwide, Washington news media are strangely silent. It is significant that while the Cuban cosmonaut, Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, said before the launching that he was proud because Cuba, along with other socialist countries, was participating in the Intercosmos Program in the interest of peace and the good of mankind, statements were issued from the United States that were far from peace-loving.

U.S. President James Carter has said he will not hesitate in restorting the atomic weapons should he find it advisable to do so to defend what he called the freedom and security of Western Europe and the United States. The U.S. President made this statement while a battalion of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division based in North Carolina was making its first transatlantic paratroop jump over Europe as part of aggressive NATO maneuvers in the old continent.

Gen (Sandy Mellow), chief of the airborne brigade, said that with this exercise the U.S. Army has demonstrated the capability to intervene whereever it wants.

While in space Yuri Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo are writing a new and beautiful page in the history of socialism, internationalism and the struggle for peace and the good of mankind, a silo housing a Titan II intercontinental missile in Damascus, Arkansas exploded, injuring 10 persons. The Titan II missile housed in the silo where the explosion occurred carried a nuclear warhead. Fortunately, it did not explode and Pentagon press sources reported that no radiation has been discovered so far, although all persons within an 8-km radius have been evacuated.

HAVANA RADIO NOTES FATE OF HIJACKERS RETURNED TO U.S.

FL201604 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1358 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The antisocial individuals of Cuban origin who diverted a Delta Airlines plane to Havana on Wednesday have been charged with air piracy and jailed in Columbia, South Carolina in the United States. The individuals, aged 26 and 25, were returned by the Government of Cuba, which had already warned about its decision to put an end to those actions that endanger the lives of hundreds of innocent people. The antisocials were taken before a federal judge who set bail at $750,000 each. The trial will be held at the end of this year. They had both arrived in the United States in May via the sea bridge established between Mariel and Florida. This was the 10th plane diverted by antisocials in less than 5 weeks.

DECISION OF VENEZUELAN MILITARY PROSECUTOR ATTACKED

FL201451 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1425 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The just ideals of the illustrious Patriot Simon Bolivar, the liberator, which are still very much alive at this time of continental revindication, are about to receive an immoral wound in his own country no less. As has been reported, the Venezuelan military prosecutor in charge of the trial against the four perpetrators of the abominable attack on a Cubana airliner in 1976 has decided to dismiss all charges. It is significant that this very same prosecutor is now openly opposed to his initial decision. Two years ago he asked for lengthy sentences for the defendents.

Of course, there are still many followers in Venezuela of Bolivarian ideals and it is precisely they who are demanding that the military court investigate further because, they say, the killing of so many people does not only violate human rights, but all moral precepts.

BRIEFS

PEACE PARLIAMENT DELEGATION--Elena Gil, member of the Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, is heading a Cuban delegation that left for Bulgaria to take part in the World Peace Parliament 23-27 September. The delegation includes representatives of the central organization of Cuban Trade Unions, the Christian Conference, the Ministry of Culture, the People's Government National Assembly and the National Union of Cuban Lawyers, among others. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1511 GMT 20 Sep 80 FL]

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM SEMINAR--An international seminar on tourist facilities has ended in Havana. Delegations from 14 countries participated in the 4 days of sessions, which the participants described as fruitful. The delegations read reports on each country's hotel facilities from a political, social and economic viewpoint, as well as on construction techniques and systems and achievements and prospects in the field of tourism. Nicaragua, Grenada, Angola and Spain participated for the first time. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1515 GMT 20 Sep 80 FL]